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FREE COINAGE OF SILVER BY THE MINTS OF INDIA

English Government Forced to Admit Failure of the
Present System.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOLD STANDARD MIGHT WRECK THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Charles A. Towne Has Advices Confirming the Report That
Indian Mints Will Reopen.

(Special to The Herald.)

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 5.—Hon. Charles A. Towne, in an interview today, confirmed the Washington report to the effect that the British Indian currency commission would report in favor of opening the India mints to silver. Mr. Towne said that he had lately had letters from London from Moreton Frewen, among others, containing authoritative information on the subject. The commission, Mr. Towne said, is made up of a number of bankers and business men of London and he is of the opinion that there is no doubt but their report will be adopted.

"I want to call your attention to the fact that in England the scarcity of gold is so clearly recognized that an overwhelming sentiment exists against the proposals of Lord Hamilton to put India upon the gold standard," said Mr. Towne. "Even the staunchest defenders of the gold standard there oppose the scheme and it is recognized that to attempt to get together the gold necessary for the purpose would menace the stability of the Bank of England and of the financial fabric of the world."

"The commission finds that the total gold that would thus be needed would be not less than \$50,000,000 (about \$250,000,000), so that if the highest estimate of the sum to be borrowed by the treasury should be sufficient, a further sum of \$20,000,000 would have to be sent from this country (England) in sovereigns and added to the general circulation in India before any gold was released from the treasury. Some idea of the fearful significance of such a tremendous drain of gold may be gathered from the following language of Sir Robert Giffen, admittedly the greatest of English gold standard authorities, in a recent letter:

"To establish a gold standard at the present time the Indian government proposes to take a certain amount of gold, that \$10,000,000 at once is spoken of; \$10,000,000 more is probably ultimately required. Even the smaller sum, however, can not well be spared in the present circumstances of the money market. The demands impending upon Lombard street for gold are heavy and some, at least, who know the money market are full of anxiety as to what may happen."

FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM.

"In this condition of affairs," continued Mr. Towne, "the English government for India has been forced to admit the failure of the system established in 1893, and has brought about the appointment of the commission, which has for several weeks been secretly taking testimony in London on the proposals of Lord Hamilton to put India absolutely on the gold basis, by melting down hundreds of millions of silver rupees, throwing them on the bullion market and borrowing gold to put under the balance. In May, this scheme looked promising, but since then a storm of protest by financiers, business men, professors and producers has swept over England, so that it is now a certainty that this commission, although, as has been widely charged, it was 'packed' in the interest of the gold standard, will recommend the opening of the mints to free coinage of silver as the only practical alternative."

CHANGE IN RATIO.

"Why do they speak of a ratio of 22 to 1?" Mr. Towne was asked. "Because," he answered, "that corresponds with the present rate of exchange between England and India, which is that one rupee is equal to one shilling and four pence, and because the intention would be at that ratio to preserve practically the present percentage of India prices."

"Suppose that France, the United States and India should unite on the ratio of 22 to 1, what would be the effect of opening their mints at that ratio, as compared with 16 to 1?"

"In anticipation of such a proposition," said Mr. Towne, "we bimetallicists have carefully examined that problem, and have ascertained that the establishment of free coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 would lead to a gradual rise of average prices of about 25 per cent, whereas the use of the 22 to 1 ratio would make a gradual rise of about 20 per cent; while the other two things needful, namely, the restoration of the broken par of exchange between gold and silver, and the maintenance of a more stable one of the money unit, would be secured in either case."

DISHONESTY OF REPUBLICANS.

"The dishonesty of the promise of international bimetallicism which the false leaders of the Republican party inserted in the St. Louis platform of 1896 is now clearly shown by the fact of their unanimous abandonment of the principle at the only moment since 1873 when there has been a fair opportunity of realizing it. It would seem as if, after all, the only hope of the re-establishment of bimetallicism through the simultaneous opening of two or three of the world's great mints may come to depend upon the men who voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896. English and French bimetallicists recognize them as the only friends of gold and silver coinage in the country, for while events have steadily confirmed the contentions of bimetallicists, they have seen the Republican administration, which was elected only because of its pledges to secure bimetallicism, devoting itself to a strenuous attempt, in the language of its secretary of the treasury, 'To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard,' and have witnessed recently a scandalous procession of Republican national conventions eagerly repudiating even the money plank of 1896, and rivaling one another in rabid pronouncements for the gold standard, pure and absolute."

IDAHO POPULISTS.

Middle-of-the-road Convention Will Be Held at Boise.
(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Aug. 5.—The Populist state convention called to meet in Moscow on Aug. 8 will not be held there, Chairman Blake has so decided, and the Populists who have insisted on going to Moscow have surrendered to his dictum. Both the Populist conventions will be held in Boise on the 24th, the date set for the Democratic, silver, Republican and the rump Populist convention. It was suggested today by some that both factions of the Populists would meet together. They may later on, but at the beginning there will be two distinct Populist conventions, one for fusion and the other for the middle-of-the-road policy. A strong effort will be made to reconcile the differences of the two factions, and if the middle-of-the-roads are out-voted they may acquiesce quietly in the fusion programme. The chances are, however, no matter what the outcome of the peace negotiations, that there will be a straight Populist ticket in the field. The change from Moscow to Boise will be brought about by Senator Helfield, who has worked zealously in the interest of party harmony ever since his return from Washington. It has been said that the purpose of the change was to bring the party of the middle-of-the-roads was to capture the opposite convention, but a careful analysis of Chairman Blake's proclamation discloses that such is not the intention. It is distinctly stated that only those who were elected under the call for the Moscow convention will be entitled to seats in the convention moved from that place to Boise.

Death of Captain Hubert.

(Special to The Herald.)
Cheyenne, Aug. 5.—Captain Edgar



General Fitzhugh Lee and W. J. Bryan Seated in Front of General Lee's Headquarters.

SPAIN REACHES NO DECISION

Day of Conferences With Political Leaders.

ADDITIONAL DEMAND
JUST MADE PUBLIC

America Proposes Occupation of
Manila and Subig Bay.

This Announcement Causes a Per-
ment at Madrid—Castelar Urges
a Repetition of the Virginian
Bluff—De Campos Marvels at the
Crushing Blows Delivered By
America—Administration Expects
an Answer By Monday.

Madrid, Aug. 5, 10 p. m.—At the cabinet council this evening the Sagasta recounted to his colleagues what had been said in the conference with the various political leaders early in the day. No decision was taken. London, Aug. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: A majority of the politicians who conferred with Senor Sagasta counseled peace, but Senor Nocedal, leader of the Ultramontanes, urged a war of defiance, even if the Yankees, he said, were to capture Spanish ports, as possibly the internal conflict would be so great as to place her in a position to gain more than by making a shameful peace now. Senor Romero y Robledo, in the course of an interview, said:

"Senor Sagasta informed me as to the contents of the American note. In addition to the demands already known, the American government asked the occupation and possession of Manila and Subig bay. M. Cambon obtained from President McKinley the substitution for the word 'possession' of another word, meaning practically the same thing."

This revelation has caused a ferment here. It was understood at first that the Americans demanded temporary occupation, pending arrangements for the future government of the Philippines. It is believed the powers will object to the American retaining permanent possession of Manila and Subig bay. The latter is a splendid naval station.

YESTERDAY'S CONFERENCES.
Madrid, Aug. 5.—The conferences between the political leaders on the subject of the peace terms continue. Senor Silveira, the Conservative leader, acting in behalf of Senor Castelar, the Republican leader, who was prevented by illness from being present, has conferred with the premier, Senor Sagasta, on the subject. He said Senor Castelar, although he advocates peace, was of the opinion that in negotiating its conclusion, the government should remember the Virginian bluff. When the energy displayed by Spain in dealing with the United States saved Spanish interests, and he thought every effort should be made to preserve Spanish sovereignty over Porto Rico. Senor Sagasta added that he personally did not favor any change of policy.

The Liberal, moderate Republican, publishes an interview with Marshal Martinez de Campos, who is quoted as saying: "I openly favor peace. Everything that has happened in this war could have been foreseen, but the most pessimistic could never have imagined the destruction of Montojo's and Cervera's squadrons, the surrender of Santiago and the rapid and unresisted occupation of Porto Rico. No one could have imagined it, even taking into consideration the superiority of the United States. Neither the present government nor any other can change our situation. It would be madness to think of rejecting President McKinley's conditions. The Liberal party can bring about peace, but it should not be asked to sign it, and another Liberal cabinet should be constructed."

Marshal Campos, it is pointed out, evidently referred to Senor Gamazo as the man who should succeed Senor Sagasta as premier. Senor Gamazo is the present minister of public instruction. His name has been frequently mentioned recently in connection with the premiership in the event of the formation of a new cabinet.

SPAIN LACKS RESOURCES.
In the conference between Senor Sagasta and Senor Silveira, the latter urged that it was imperative to summon the cortes for the negotiation of a treaty of peace. General Polavieja, who was present, declined subsequently to speak of the conference to representatives of the press, on the ground that his duty as a soldier imposed secrecy on him, but General Azcarazaga said that if Spain possessed adequate resources, the war should be continued in order to secure more acceptable conditions; otherwise peace ought to be immediately concluded.

General Chinchilla, captain general

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MILES' PROGRESS IN PORTO RICO

Eastern Portion of the Island
Is Occupied.

FORCES AT SAN JUAN
WILL MAKE RESISTANCE

Nearly Ten Thousand Spanish Reg-
ulars Are Entrenched.

Main Road to San Juan Has Been
Mined, But the Americans Are
Executing Flank Movements That
Will Defeat the Plans of the En-
emy—Misunderstanding Concern-
ing the Rendezvous Causes Con-
fusion—Transports Scattered.

On Board the Associated Press Dis-
patch Boat, off San Juan de Porto Rico,
Aug. 5.—The Americans have taken
possession of the eastern portion
of the island. Small parties of
marines have been landed, who have
lighted the lamps in the lighthouse at
Cape San Juan and other lighthouses
along the coast. They met with no re-
sistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan
deputations of citizens came out to
meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are
the Montgomery, Annapolis, the Purita
and the Amphitrite. The two for-
mer are looking for the troop trans-
ports which left the United States, and
have scattered all about the island. The
Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the
Florida and the Raleigh yesterday, and
they are at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious
mistake as to the rendezvous, for no
two ships got to the same place, and
it will take several days to locate them
and get them to Ponce, where General
Miles is waiting.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Or-
leans alone maintains the blockade.
The city is grim and silent, but back
of her hollow walls there will be plenty
of determination and fight when the
Americans open fire.

Captain General Macias has issued a
proclamation, in the course of which he
says:

"Spain has not sued for peace, and
I can not drop the American blockade
as I did Sampson's attempt before."

A daughter of the captain general is
helping to drill the gunners at the forts.
Altogether there are 3,500 Spanish regu-
lars in the city. The troops of the en-
emy who are retreating from Ponce
and the other towns on the south coast
occupied by the Americans have not
yet arrived. The German steamer
Polynesia, with a cargo of rum, canned
meats and tobacco, tried to run the
blockade this morning, but was stopped
by the New Orleans.

GENERAL ERNST'S ADVANCE.
At Descalabro River, Six Miles Be-
yond Juan Diaz, on the Road to San
Juan, Thursday Night, Aug. 4.—The
Sixteenth Pennsylvania of General
Ernst's brigade, advanced to this point
today and holds the bridge over the
river.

The Second and Third Wisconsin are
expected tomorrow. No sign of the
enemy is reported, but it is believed
that the Spaniards are about 400 strong
between San Juan and Comoe. The
control of the bridge insures con-
trol of the road to Comoe. Pickets are
being pushed out and they may col-
lide with the Spanish outposts.

GENERAL BROOKE'S LANDING.
Ponce, Porto Rico, Friday, Aug. 5.—
Major General Brooke is proceeding en-
tirely without regard to peace negotia-
tions. Krag-Jorgensen are being is-
sued. The Second and Third Wisconsin
are moving up to the Sixteenth
Pennsylvania today. Colonel Hulme
has captured 5,000 pounds of rice. Thus
far the enemy has not molested him.

Major General Brooke's troops from
Arroyo are successful. The landing at
Ponce is successful. The Sixth Wiscon-
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Plans of the Enemy Foiled By Gen-
eral Miles.
New York, Aug. 5.—A dispatch to the
Herald from Ponce, via St. Thomas,
says: General Miles, having received
information that the fine military road

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE.
Opening of Indian Mints.
No Decision at Madrid.
Shafter's Soldiers Ordered Home.
Miles in Porto Rico.

PAGE TWO.
Annexation of Cuba.
Burglary at Saltair.
Aguinaldo's Protest.

PAGE THREE.
General Wheeler's Report.
Condition of Trade.
Jeffries Disabled.

PAGE FOUR.
Editorial.
Railroad Taxation.
In Railway Circles.
Woman's Alliance Not Practicable.

PAGE FIVE.
Will Build a Mill.
State News.

PAGE SEVEN.
Activity in Stocks.
Senator Teller Here.
Captain Donovan in the Klondike.

from Ponce to San Juan has been
mined, has formed practically a new
plan for the Porto Rican campaign. In
accordance with this new plan, General
Stone, with some Wisconsin troops, is
pressing rapidly toward Arcebo, on the
northern coast of the island, and
General Brooke, who has arrived with
General Harris and 1,200 men, will advance
toward San Juan from Arroyo.

By this plan General Miles will avoid
risking the lives of American troops
through the explosion of mines
along the military road and the use
of explosives, which the Spaniards have
hidden in the bushes along the way. At
the same time he will foil a con-
siderable body of Spanish troops in the
town of Aibonito, where the enemy was
understood to be ready to make a
strong resistance. The Spanish portion
of the military road, by the reports
brought to General Miles, lies between
San Diaz and Aibonito.

General Stone, after occupying Adjuntas, to the north of Ponce, has
taken company C, Second Wisconsin,
as far north as Utuado, 15 miles be-
yond Adjuntas. This road is not
adapted to the transportation of ar-
tillery and wagons, but the cavalry
and infantry will have no difficulty in
advancing by this route to Arcebo,
from which point a railroad and good
dirt road extend to San Juan. The
artillery and wagons will be sent by
transports to Arcebo, and it will be
a simple matter to take them with the
army toward San Juan.

While the Spanish capital is being
threatened from the west by the ad-
vance of General Stone's troops, the
troop under General Brooke and Gen-
eral Harris will be moving from Ar-
royo to Caye, where they will seize the
military road beyond the danger points,
and from which place the Americans
can advance rapidly upon San Juan.

The Spanish troops who are pre-
paring to resist the Americans at Aibonito,
unless they make a forced march from
there, are rapidly being surrounded
to find themselves beset by Ameri-
can troops on both sides. The Ameri-
cans who landed at Ponce are steadily
pushing forward, and their outposts
now are 25 miles beyond this city. No
large forces of Spaniards have been
encountered, and the stars and stripes
are waving over all of the neighboring
towns. Our troops are being welcomed
everywhere with enthusiasm.

There was a little ceremony at Gen-
eral Wilson's headquarters yesterday,
when Rosendo Clitron, the first local
judge appointed by the United States,
was sworn into office. He was re-
quired to swear allegiance to the
United States as long as the island
was occupied by troops of the United
States.

"Renounce all fidelity to every foreign
prince or potentate, and particularly
the queen regent and the king of
Spain; and the judges of the United
States, the judges of a foreign and
hostile, but conquered, country have
sworn to support the constitution of
the United States. This is all that was
demanded of the Porto Ricans."

DREW THE COLOR LINE.
Why Officers of the Sixth Massa-
chusetts Resigned.

Washington, Aug. 5.—At the instance
of the governor of Massachusetts, Ad-
miral Corbin has telegraphed Gen-
eral Miles at Ponce, saying that the
secretary of war wishes to know if
there is any unusual cause or incident
connected with the reported resigna-
tion of the colonel and lieutenant colonel
of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment.
The report of these resignations led to
the belief that much friction had oc-
curred between the brigade staff and the
officers of this regiment, leading up to a
large number of resignations by regu-
lar officers.

Boston, Aug. 5.—A Transcript special
from Porto Rico says: Of the Sixth
Massachusetts officers the colonel, lieuten-
ant colonel and three majors and
three captains resigned. They were
charged with incompetency and lack
of discipline. The trouble in the Sixth
Massachusetts is partly attributed to
the fact that white officers refuse to re-
turn the salutations of the negro com-
pany. The trouble, no doubt, will end
in a separation, which will be, in effect,
a disbandment.

Washington, Aug. 5.—As near as can
be gathered, the officers of the Sixth
Massachusetts declined to submit to an
examination which was prescribed by
the brigade officers, through proper
authority and upon the insistence of the
latter, they sought to resign their com-
missions. General Miles himself is
dealing with the case, and if he should
decide to allow these officers to resign
or discharge them from the service of
the United States, and the latter is pos-
sible, the governor of Massachusetts
will be called upon to appoint their suc-
cessors.

Boston, Aug. 5.—Governor Wolcott
was today officially informed of the
resignation of the colonel and lieutenant
colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts regu-
lar. The information was received
from Major General Miles, who recom-
mended to Governor Wolcott for the
appointment as colonel of the Sixth regu-
lar Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Rice,
U. S. V. The governor will probably se-
lect Lieutenant Colonel Rice. The reason
for the resignations are not given.

CAPTAIN HUBERT DEAD.
Officer of the Eighth Stricken By
Brain Fever.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Adjutant Gen-
eral Corbin today received the follow-
ing telegram:
Ponce, Aug. 5.—Captain Edgar Hu-
bert, Eighth Infantry, died of brain
fever at 7 o'clock last night. Notify his
wife at Fort Russell.

(Signed) GILMORE.
Captain Hubert was born in Georgia,
and appointed to West Point from that
state. He graduated in 1880 from the
military academy. He was highly ac-
complished in military matters, and
was regarded as one of the most intelli-
gent and energetic officers in the
army.

BRAVE SOLDIERS BOUND FOR HOME

Fever-stricken Army Ordered
to Embark.

JOY AT SANTIAGO
OVER THE GOOD NEWS

All Troops to Be Removed As Soon
As Possible.

War Department Chagrined By the
Exposure of Conditions in Cuba—
Recovery of the Men Will Be
Facilitated By Every Possible
Means—Camps For Convalescents
In the Mountains—Immune Regi-
ments to Take Their Place.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 4.—Major
General Shafter has received orders to
move his entire army north at once.
The six transports here will take the
first shipments, and the embarkation
will begin tomorrow. There is great
rejoicing among the troops.

From the moment Secretary Alger's
cable message was received this morn-
ing, ordering the instant removal of
the army north, everything has been
bustle and activity at headquarters.
The transports here, six in number,
have been ordered to discharge their
cargoes of men to get ready without loss
of time to take on board the first ship-
ments for home.

Other transports are expected here
shortly and it is expected that 18 trans-
ports will be left here. Every precau-
tion will be taken to get ready for the
movement of his command provide the
following programme:

The Third and Sixth regular cavalry,
then the First regular cavalry and
First volunteer cavalry (both regiments)
will be embarked. These regiments
have been ordered to be ready to go
on board ship the day after tomorrow.
For the private soldiers, the Tenth
cavalry will remain in camp. Only the
private horses of the officers will be
taken. The other horses will be turned
over to general food, who remains
here as military governor.

All the tents will be left standing
and all the extra worn clothes and
bedding, which may possibly be in-
fected will be destroyed.

The first brigade of General Lawton's
divisions under General Chaffee will
go next.

All the men able to ride will be put
on ponies and taken to the wharf. The
others will be conveyed there in
wheeled. All the men who are suffer-
ing from yellow fever or infectious dis-
ease will be left here. Every precau-
tion will be taken to provide for the
safe arrival of the men north.

The volunteer regiments will next be
shipped in the following order: First
Illinois, First District of Columbia,
Seventy-first New York, Ninth Massa-
chusetts, Twenty-second Massachusetts,
Eighty-third New York, Thirty-third
Michigan, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

No tenting or surplus baggage will be
taken back to the United States.

Captain McKittrick and Dr. Good-
fellow of the Sixth Infantry staff left
here this afternoon by the Berlin for
New Orleans.

WAR DEPARTMENT VEXED.
Awful Condition at Santiago Should
Have Been Kept Secret.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Army officers
are greatly relieved to know from the
Santiago dispatches that what appears
to have been a great danger to the
American arms has been safely passed
by. The reports of the American com-
manders at Santiago, including the
major general division and
brigade commanders, which were made
public in the newspaper dispatches
yesterday, gave for the first time a
clear picture of the terrible de-
moralized condition of the American
army.

If this state of affairs had been
known at the time, the most serious
results must have followed. The Span-
ish government might have been ex-
cited to refrain from making peace
overtures and to prolong the rat-
tles. The public faith in these
reports is most strongly deprecated by
almost every official of the administra-
tion, but the American army at San-
tiago is being loaded upon transports
as rapidly as possible and it is hoped
that within a few days the bulk of the
army will be at sea, bound for Montauk
Point, L. I.

In the place of these weary and bat-
tle worn troops will be five regiments
of immunes, now due at Santiago,
supposed to be proof against yellow fever,
and at any rate gifted with a fresh
store of energy and health to draw
upon.

General Miles has with him in Porto
Rico a force probably equal to the ac-
tual demands of the campaign there,
so that the heavy reinforcements now
on their way to that island, or about to
be dispatched, can be safely diverted to
Santiago or any other Cuban port at
short notice, if occasion should make it
necessary. With a knowledge of these
facts, the officials feel tolerably safe as
to the future conditions at Santiago.

It is supposed that the government
censor at New York made an effort to
prevent the communication of the facts
stated in the Santiago dispatch to Eu-
rope, but it is unlikely that he suc-
ceeded. Inasmuch as the same news,
being freely given out at Santiago, un-
doubtedly must have reached Kingston,
Jamaica, and have been transmitted to
Europe without censorship at the hands
of our government.

It is said to be oversteering the case
to say that General Shafter was re-
buked for allowing publication of the
cavalry report. The secretary of war
confided his communication to a sim-
ple inquiry as to whether the general
had given publicity to the Roosevelt
letter and the "round robin," but it is
certainly the fact that henceforth the
order will be made to guard such in-
formation more closely from the public.

RETURN OF THE ARMY.
Every Facility Will Be Given the
Troops to Recuperate.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The war de-
partment has ordered the large fleet
of transports at Ponce to proceed to San-
tiago, to join with the transports at